UNITED WE STAND!

THE DEMOCRACY OF SCUTH CAROLINA IS STAUNCH AND SOLID.

Campaign of Eighty-Six-Interesting Reading for Every Good Democrat.

The Convention of the Democratic party of South Carolina was held in the | nomination. Opera House, Columbia, commencing on Wednesday the 4th inst. Gen. James F. Charleston; seconded by Mr. Heyward,

Izlar, Chairman of the State Executive of Greenville, and Mr. Brawley, of Committee, called the body to order. Col. J. Q. Marshall, Secretary protie the Hon. J. C. Sheppard, of Edgefield; tem., read the call of the Convention, as seconded by Mr. B. R. Tillman. issued by the Executive Committee, after

which General Izlar nominated Gen. Johnson Hagood to be temporary Chair- Hampton. man, and he was unanimously elected. On taking the chair Gen. Hagood said that he was gratified by the honor con- Clarendon.

ferred on him, and in view of the important business which the Convention Hon. Giles J. Patterson, of Chester; had before it he would proceed at once to the work of organizing the body. The Secretary called the roll of coun-

ties, and as each was called the credentials of the delegations were presented by The roll of delegates was then called for the purpose of seating the delegates.

business the roll was again called and each delegate answered, or, failing, was substituted by an alternate. There were a few delegates who failed to answer, but after the roll was completed the entire 318 members had responded.

Governor Hagood announced a quorum and stated that the Convention Ed. McCrady. would proceed to elect permanent Mr. Buist, of Charleston, moved that

Hon. Johnson Hagood be elected president by acclamation. Mr. Orr, of Greenville, seconded the nomination. Mr. Buist put the question to the Convention, and Gen. Hagood was unanimously elected. On taking the chair he said:

We are assembled here to-day as McCrady two, Johnson one. Democrats. There is no man here whose allegiance to the Democratic party is not sincere and single. It is not that in likely this 'off year' any questions will arise to create dissensions among us. It is not probable that any disturbing issues will be raised to threaten the harmony of the party. We must not forget that we are children of a common mother, and that Mr. Cain voted for Mr. Coker. our proceedings should be marked by opinion regarding many questions is decided. I agree with some of you and differ with others. I shall not attempt to direct you, but will learn your will and attempt to execute it. Again, gentlemen, permit me to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me and to bespeak your kind assistance.'

John S. Verner, of Oconee, and John A. Moroso, of Charleston, were elected Secretaries. Mr. D. S. Henderson, of Aiken, moved the subjoined resolutions, which were

adopted: "Resolved, That the Democracy of South Carolina, in Convention assemto their fellow-Democrats of the Union Richardson was secured. upon the return of the National Demo-

affairs of the nation. "Resolved, That we heartily endorse the wise, patriotic and statesmanlike administration of President Cleveland and his Cabinet." Mr. Geo. W. Croft, of Aiken, moved

the following resolutions, which were "Resolved by the Democratic party of

South Carolina in Convention assembled, That we have heard with profound regret of the death of the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.

"Besolved, That this illustrious citizen exemplified in his life the true patriot and devoted supporter of constitutional liberty, and that by his death the nation has lost one of her most eminent and useful statesmen; that though by fraud deprived of the office of President, we shall still cherish him in memory along with Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and the other great statesmen that have held that high position, and have by their wisdom and love of liberty brought such rich lustre to the institutions of our

The President then announced that nominations were in order for seven Vice-Presidents

C. H. Simonton, of Charleston, was nominated for the 1st District; G. W. Croft, of Aiken, for the 2d; W. C. Benet, of Abbeville, for the 3d; D. R. Duncan, of Spartanburg, for the 4th; W. R. Davie, of Chester, for the 5th; J. G. Blue, of Marion, for the 6th; Wm. Elliott, of Beaufort, for the 7th-all of Sheppard three, McCrady one. whom were elected by acclamation.

Mr. Ansel, of Greenville, moved to adopt the rules of the House of Repre- Coker. sentatives of South Carolina for the government of the Convention. Mr. Kelly, of Barnwell, moved to substitute Cush ing's Manual, but his motion was not seconded. Mr. Ansel's motion was then

Mr. Haskell, of Richland, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Congressional District who should prepare a platform of the Democratic party of South Carolina, and to whom should also be referred all resolutions Johnson one and Coker one vote. submitted in the Convention, without

Col. Hoyt, of Greenville, moved to amend by making the committee one from each county, which, after some slight discussion, was accepted, and the resolution, as amended, was passed. Under the operation of this resolution

a number of resolutions were then presented to the Convention and referred. The President then called for the names of delegates from each county, selected as members of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, and their

names were announced as the counties Abbeville, W. O. Bradley; Aiken, C. THE THIRD BALLOT nomination was seconded by Mr. Orr, of trict or circuit: Provided, further, That E. Sawyer; Anderson, R. W. Simpson; was entered on, and when it was ended Greenville. Mr. Croft, of Aiken, nomino election either for delegates to a connot be considered by Mr. Orr, of Aiken, nomino election either for delegates to a connot be connot be considered by Mr. Orr, of Aiken, nomino election either for delegates to a connot be con Thomas Talbird; Berkeley, C. St. G. was in the lead, lacking only about ten Sinkler, Charleston, A. T. Smythe; votes of election. Dr. Talley, of Rich-Fairfield. Mr. Marshall, of Richland, September in every year. Chester, J. L. Glenn; Chesterfield, F. J. land, rose and announced his vote nominated Richard Singleton, seconded Kennedy; Clarendon, J. F. Rhame; changed from Hon. J. C. Sheppard to by Mr. Sinkler, of Berkeley. Hoyt; Hampton, J. W. Moore; Horry, E. Norton; Kershaw, G. G. Alexander; Lancaster, R. E. Allison; Laurens, J. B. Humbert; Lexington, H. J. Seibels; Succeeded in getting the changes record.

Mr. Singleton 50; and on motion of Mr. Haskell, on behalf of the Richland delegration, the nomination was made unanimously for changes of their received 130, Colone; Thomas 74 and Mr. Singleton 50; and on motion of Mr. Haskell, on behalf of the Richland delegration, the nomination was made unanimously for changes of their received 130, Colone; Thomas 74 and Mr. Singleton 50; and on motion of Mr. Haskell, on behalf of the Richland delegration, the nomination was made unanimously for changes of their received 130, Colone; Thomas 74 and Mr. Singleton 50; and on motion of Mr. Haskell, on behalf of the Richland delegration, the nomination was made unanimously for changes of their received 130, Colone; Thomas 74 and Mr. Singleton 50; and on motion of Mr. Haskell, on behalf of the Richland delegration, the nomination was made unanimously for changes of their received 130, Colone; Thomas 74 and Mr. Singleton 50; and on motion of Mr. Haskell, on behalf of the Richland delegration, the nomination was made unanimously for changes of their received 130, Colone; Thomas 74 and Mr. Singleton 50; and on motion of Mr. Haskell, on behalf of the Richland delegration, the nomination was made unanimously for changes of their received 130, Colone; Thomas 74 and Mr. Singleton 50; and on motion of Mr. Haskell, on behalf of the Richland delegration, the nomination was made unanimously for changes of their received 130, Colone; Thomas 74 and Mr. Singleton 50; and on motion of Mr. Haskell, on behalf of the Richland delegration, the nomination was made unanimously for changes of their received 130, Colone; Thomas 74 and Mr. Singleton 50; and on motion of Mr. Haskell, on behalf of the Richland delegration and the changes of the Richland delegration and the changes of the Richland delegration and the changes of the Richland delegration and the Richland d Oconee, R. A. Thompson; Orangeburg, sult, which the Chair announced: J. F. Izlar; Pickens, R. E. Brown; Richland, J. C. Haskell; Spartanburg, 159.

and organized by the election of Col. John C. Haskell as chairman.

AFTERNOON SESSION. On motion, Col. J. Q. Marshall was appointed Treasurer of the Convention, expenses of the Convention to the

Nominations for Governor being in order, Mr. Quattlebaum, of Horry, nomnated Wm. D. Johnson, of Marion. Mr. atgomery, of Marion, seconded the

Mr. Brunson, of Orangeburg, nominated Gen. Edward McCrady, Jr., of

Mr. Bradley, of Abbeville, nominated Mr. Brown, of Darlington, nominated

the Hon. William C. Coker, of Darlington; seconded by General Moore, of Mr. Henderson, of Aiken, nominated

the Hon. John P. Richardson, of Clarendon; seconded by Mr. Rhame, of Major Hart, of York, nominated the

seconded by Col. D. R. Duncan, of Spartanburg. Mr. Williams, of Barnwell, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Patterson. On motion of Col. J. C. Haskell, the

nominations were closed. The President appointed Messrs. D S. Henderson, J. L. Orr, W. J. Montgomery and J. B. Capplemann tellers, and the voting commenced. As the name of each delegate was called, he arose and After about one hour consumed in this announced the name of his candidate. which was repeated by the President and

recorded by the tellers. FIRST BALLOT. Whole number of votes cast 318; necesary to a choice 160.

J. Patterson.....

The following is a statement of the vote by counties: Abbeville recorded nine votes for Sheppard and three for Richardson. Next came Aiken with ten solid votes

Anderson divided her ten votes out as ollows: Sheppard three, Coker four, Barnwell's twelve votes were divided

as follows: Richardson nine, Sheppard two, McCrady one. (Mr. W. R. Kelly.) Beaufort gave a plumper, eight votes, Berkeley's twelve votes were divided between Richardson and Sheppard, the former getting six, and Sheppard five.

The Charleston delegation voted as calmness and patience. My individual follows: For McCrady twenty-one, Sheppard three, Richardson three, Johnson son, eight votes.

Chesterfield gave three votes to Richardson, two to Coker and one to Shep-Clarendon, of course, plumped her six votes to Richardson.

Colleton divided her twelve votes as three. Darlington polled her ten votes for Coker and never changed them. Edgefield gave Sheppard her twelve

votes through the three ballots, only bled, send greetings and congratulations changing after the election of Colonel Fairfield was divided, her eight votes cratic party to the administration of the being cast as follows: Coker four, Pat-

terson two, McCrady two. Georgetown gave five votes to Richardson and one to Sheppard. Greenville also divided her ten votes.

to Coker.

Richardson. Lancaster for Patterson, six votes. Laurens divided her eight votes but the motion was lost. equally between Richardson, Coker, Sheppard and Johnson, giving two to

Lexington gave McCrady and Coker one vote each and the remaining four to Richardson.

Marlboro voted Johnson two, Coker

two, Sheppard one and Richardson one. Newberry also divided, giving Shep-pard three, Coker three and Richardson

Oconee gave four of her six votes to Richardson and two to Coker. Orangeburg divided her twelve votes as follows: Richardson three, -five,

Pickens gave five of her six votes to Richardson and the remaining one to aldson. Richland gave ten of her twelve votes to Richardson, one to Sheppard (Dr. Talley) and one to Johnson (Mr. Starling).

Spartanburg voted eight for Patterson and two for Johnson. Sumter gave Richardson four, Sheppard four and Coker her remaining two

Union gave Sheppard six and Patterson two votes. Williamsburg gave Richardson six York closed the call with a plumper, ten votes, for Patterson. Mr. G. J. Patterson's name was now

withdrawn. Messrs, Murray, Brown, Sawyer and Glaze were appointed tellers, and the Convention proceeded to a second ballot,

SECOND BALLOT. Mr. Montgomery withdrew the name of the Hon. W. D. Johnson.

Barnwell, J. W. Holmes; Beaufort, it was evident that Col. J. P. Richardson Colleton, W. P. Murphy; Darlington, Hon. J. P. Richardson. This was the R. W. Boyd; Edgetield, B. R. Tillman; signal for a general break. All over the lot, with the following result: 314 votes Fairfield, A. E. Davis; Georgetown, W. house delegates were on their feet, call- were cast, of which General Bamberg St. J. Mazyck; Greenville, James A. ing vociferously for changes of their received 190, Colonel Thomas 74 and Marion, W. J. Montgomery; Marlboro, ed, and then in a few minutes the report C. S. McCall; Newberry, G. B. Cromer; of the tellers showed the following re-

Votes cast, 317; necessary to a choice. J. T. Moore; Sumter, W. O. Cain; Richardson.

J. Haynesworth; York, C. E. Spencer.

The committee met during the recess

J. Haynesworth; York, C. E. Spencer.

The committee met during the recess

J. Haynesworth; Spartanburg, D. C. Haskell and Smythe, the motion as a representative American citizen. An once with the constant of the unfavorable report investigation of his record shows that he can, of Spartanburg. Seconded by Mr. Dundand manner.

J. Haynesworth; York, C. E. Spencer.

The committee met during the recess

J. Haynesworth; York, C. E. Spencer.

The committee met during the recess of him.

Sick, Of Umon, Mr. Humbert, of Lau-was lost, and the unfavorable report investigation of his record shows that he can, of Spartanburg. Seconded by Mr. Dundand manner.

Spartanburg. Seconded by Mr. Dundand manner.

There was an unfavorable report on Richardson.

Mr. Murray's resolution providing for a government must take care of him.

The Chair announced Mr. Richardson as the nominee of the Convention for Governor of South Carolina.

"It is impossible to describe the furore of enthusiasm with which the announceand the President asked that delegates ment was received. A tumultuous roar would hand their contributions for the rose from the floor, was caught up by the parquette, and the densely packed galleries and corridors joined in the prean that rolled up in a volume which seemed to threaten to lift the roof."

As soon as order could be restored Mr. Blackwell, of Edgefield, rose and moved that the vote of the Convention be made | a choice, 160. unanimous, which was seconded in a neat speech by Mr. Brown, of Darlington; and the motion was unanimously adopt-

The Chair announced that nomina tions for Lieutenant-Governor were next in order. Several ineffectual attempts were made to induce the Convention to take a recess.

Chesterfield. Mr. E. J. Kennedy seconded the nomination. Col. John C. Haskell at this juncture moved to shut off all further speaking in making nominations, but his motion was

At this point Dr. Talley, of Richland, made a motion to take a recess until 8.30 p. m., but the motion was lost, and the Chair announced that the Convention would proceed to nominations for Lieu-

tenant-Governor. Mr. W. T. Brooker, of Edgefield, nominated Mr. C. J. C. Hutson, and Col. Claude E. Sawyer seconded the nomination. Col. James L. Orr placed in nomina-tion Dr. W. L. Mauldin, of Greenville,

whose nomination was seconded by Mr. W. J. Mongomery, of Marion. The first ballot was then taken, with the following result: Mauldin, 149; Hutson, 138; Prince, 30. Total vote cast. Necessary to a choice, 159.

Mr. E. J. Kennedy withdraw the name of Gen. W. L. T. Prince. The second ballot was then taken, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 313, of which Mauldin received 169; Hutson 144.

On motion of Mr. C. J. C. Hutson the nomination was made unanimous. The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. Second Day. The Convention assembled promptly

at 10 o'clock, with Governor Hagood in the chair. There was no abatement in the interest manifested in the proceedings, every part of the Opera House being crowded with spectators.

As soon as the body was called to order, Mr. Blackwell, of Edgefield, moved that all nominations be submitted without speeches, which was adopted. Mr. Henderson said that if the important matter of platform and resolutions were not attended to before the nominations were made, they would not be likely to receive the attention which their importance deserved, and moved to call up the report of the committee. The demonstration was decided from all parts demonstration was decided from all parts of the House, that there would be no of Colleton, and Barber, of Chester, interruption allowed to the nominations, spoke in favor of the amendment; while and a motion to table Mr. Henderson's

motion was adopted without debate. After some time spent in substituting follows: Sheppard nine, Richardson the names of alternates for absent members, on motion of Mr. Thomas, of Union, the nominations were proceeded

The President announced that the first nomination in order was that of Secretary of State. Mr. Hoyt, of Greenville, nominated Gen. W. W. Humphries, of Anderson,

which was seconded by Mr. Clinkscales, of Anderson. Mr. Clark, of Kershaw, nominated Col. | State and Federal affairs: W. Z. Leitner, of Kershaw, which was seconded by Mr. Kennedy, of Kershaw. giving five to Coker, three to Richard- The nomination was received by loud son, one to McCrady and one to John- and continuous demonstrations of ap- ment of the State government. plause, and so many delegates took the Hampton divided her votes, three to floor in all parts of the house to second wark of free institutions. Liberal sup-Richardson, two to Sheppard and three | the nomination that Mr. Murray, of An- | port for the public schools for the whole derson, felt constrained to ask if there people. Horry voted solidly, six votes for was no rule to limit the number of sec-

were appointed tellers, and the ballot of the country.

was taken. The President announced the result, as follows: Whole number of votes cast 316, of which Col. Z. W. Leitner re- State the Democracy have been actuated Marion gave eight of ten votes to ceived 207 and Gen. W. W. Humphries by the desire to promote the greatest Johnson and divided the other two be- received 109, and Colonel Leitner was good to the State. Democratic unity is tween Sheppard and Richardson, one declared the nominee of the Convention public safety and private security.

for Secretary of State. deafening roars of applause, which lasted will between the races. In the Union no for many minutes. As soon as order was resumed, Colonel

Hoyt moved that the nomination be de- one flag, one country, one destiny. clared unanimous, and no objection being offered it was so ordered. The President announced the nomina-

W. E. Stoney. Seconded by Mr. Don- for cause. On motion of Mr. Heyward, of Green-

ville, the President was instructed to cast Columbia) were now introduced, and the vote of the Convention for Mr. Stoney each made an supropriate speech. which being done, he was declared the nominee of the Convention.

nominated the Hon, C. R. Miles, of submits the following report. The following Charleston. Mr. Gilland, of Williamsburg, nominated the Hon. Jos. H. Earle, of Sumter. The nomination was seconded with enthusiastic and prolonged cheers, indi-

cative of the result which followed. Messrs. Glaze, Hemphill, Wagner and Davie were appointed tellers. The President announced the vote as ty to adopt the method of primary elecfollows: Hon. J. H. Earle, 174; Hon. R.

C. Miles, 141, Mr. Buist, of Charleston, in behalf of the Charleston Delegation, moved that termined upon by a convention regularthe nomination be declared unanimous, which was done, The next nomination in order being

Mr. Jular, of Barnwell, nominated Isaac G. Bamberg, of Barnwell, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Orr, of trict or circuit: Provided, further, That nated Col. John P. Thomas, of Richland.

Mr. Brooks, of Edgefield, nominated the unfavorable report on the resolution Gen. A. M. Manigault for Adjutant and Inspector-General, Mr. Mockbee, of Chester, nominated Col. I. G. McKissiek, of Union, Mr. Humbert, of Laurens, nominated Mr. Hugh L. Farley, of Spartanburg. Seconded by Mr. Dun-Spartanburg. Sec Gen. A. M. Manigault for Adjutant and favoring a Constitutional Convention and Inspector-General. Mr. Mockbee, of to take up the resolution.

General Manigault's nomination. The rote on the first ballot, after numerous changes, was: Manigault, 156; Farley, 150; McKissick, 7. Number of votes cast, 313; necessary to a choice, 157. Mr. McKissick was withdrawn by Mr.

In the midst of cheers for Manigault and Farley, the cry of "Ballot! ballot!" was raised. The second ballot resulted as follows: Manigault, 162; Farley, 156. Number of votes cast, 318; necessary to

Amidst excitement, it was moved to

Gen. James F. Izlar nominated for Superintendent of Education Col. A. Coward. Seconded by Mr. Davie, of Chester. Mr. Childs, of Pickens, nominated Col. James H. Rice, of Abbeville. Seconded by Mr. Howell, of Colleton. The ballot resulted as follows: Rice, 186; in nomination Gen. W. L. T. Prince, of Coward, 128. Number of votes cast, 314; necessary to a choice, 158.

> motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried. Notices of time and place of the meetings of the Congressional Conventions were given. Most of them met in the Convention Hall immediately after ad-

On motion of Mr. Hart, of York, a

Mr. Haskell, from the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, sent in a report. He stated that while there was a difference of opinion among some of the members of the committee, there would be no minority report, but that each member would state his differences on

the floor of the Convention. The President appointed the following committee to notify the successful candidates of their nomination, and ask them to address the Convention: Messrs. D. S. Henderson, J. L. Orr, R. C. Barkley, G. W. Brown and W. R. Blackwell. At 1.45 a motion was made to adjourn

On the opening of the Convention, Mr. Haskell submitted the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. The platform was taken up for consideration, and Mr. Dawson said that he observed that the committee, while conforming the instrument very closely to the platform of 1884, had omitted the civil service plank, which was first adopted in 1882 and reaffirmed by the Convention of 1884. He therefore proposed an amendment which restored the civil service clause as it existed in the former platform and made an earnest argument in its support. He said that the omission would be calculated to place the Democracy of South Carolina in antagonism to the policy upon which Mr. Cleveland had been elected President of the United States, and he appealed to the Convention to hesitate before adopting a course which would in effect be construed as a rebuke to the national Democratic

party and the administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Benet accepted the proposed amendment. Messrs. Clarke, of Kershaw, Murray, of Anderson, and Haskell, of Richland, spoke on the other side. A motion to table the amendment was then lost by a vote of 153 nays to 149 yeas. The

amendment was then adopted. The Democratic party of South Carolina in State Convention assembled, rethe principles of the Democratic party, declare the following to be the principles

and policy of the Democratic party in First. Wise and just legislation; efficiency with economy in every depart-Second. Popular education is the bul-

Third. The present protective tariff

Johnson on two ballots, and on the onds to a nomination. The President taxes the many for the benefit of the third, after the withdrawal of Chancellor said there was not, but a motion would favored few. The duties on imports Johnson, voted solidly for Richardson. be in order to make such a rule; where- should be decreased. An early repeal of Kershaw voted solidly, eight votes for upon Mr. Murray moved that the num- the duty on cotton ties, on the machineber be limited to two, and on the sugges- ry used in the manufacture of cotton tion of another delegate made it two, and wool, and en tools and agricultural implements, will stimulate manufactures Messrs. Jones, Croft and Johnstone and be a measure of relief to the farmers

Fourth. The public credit, National and State, must be maintained. Fifth. In the conduct of affairs in this Sixth. In the State, justice and equali-The announcement was received with ty for all, to insure harmony and good

sectionalism in policy or feeling; an indissoluble union of indestructible States; Seventh. Civil service reform. pointments to minor offices under tests

that will indicate the qualifications of the tion of Comptroller-General as next in applicant, promotion by merit, a fixed order. Mr. Haskell nominated the Hop. tenure of office and no removals except The nominees of the Convention (except General Manigault, who was not in

The Committee on Resolutions to whom were referred various resolutions The next nomination in order was that amending the Constitution as to the mode of Attorney-General. Mr. Henderson of selecting the candidates, respectfully lowing amendment, they recommend shall be adopted as a substitute for all

the proposed amendments so referred to Amend Article XII by adding thereto the following: "Each Congressional District or judicial circuit in this State shall be at libertion instead of the convention plan for

nominating candidates for Congress or Solicitor, provided such method be dely called in the manner hereinbefore specified, for that purpose among others. If such method be adopted, the conven-W. C. Coker. 65 that of Treasurer, the Chair appointed tion adopting the same shall fix the time W. D. Johnson. 20 as tellers Messrs. J. Q. Marshall, Jervey, when, and prescribe the rules under which, such election shall be held: vided, That such primary election shall be held in each county composing such disvention or under the primary plan shall September in every year.
This report elicited no debate and was

agreed to, there being no minority re-The Convention, by an overwhelming vote, refused to lay on the table, and amendments proposed were then adopted. A batch of adverse reports were then

Sparkman, of Georgetown, seconded general speech-making day for all candidate s for election in the counties, and prescribing a canvass of the State before the meeting of the State Convention by all candidates for State offices. Mr. Murray moved to table the report

and take up the resolution. He argued that the views of candidates should be known before and not after the nomina-The Convention, however, refused to

take up the resolution and adopted the committee's unfavorable report. The resolution providing for the nomi nation of all State officers, Congressmen make the nomination unanimous. Agreed | and Solicitors by primary was also unfavorably reported, but on motion of Col-

> tion and caused quite a debate. Mr. Benet moved to amend by substituting Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for State officers. The amendment Mr. Henderson moved to table the

onel Orr it was taken up for considera-

riginal resolution. The roll was called and the State prinery proposition was tabled by the decisive vote of 174 to 96. The following is an analysis of the vote on the motion to table:

Clarendon.....

This disposed of the reports before the

Convention. Colonel Orr moved that the Committee on Resolutions be discharged. A motion was interposed to adjourn sine die. There was thereupon a great hubbub, which at last ceased sufficiently for Colonel Orr to continue. He said amendment to the Constitution providing | crops. for representation in Convention in pron to the number

On a viva voce vote the proposed

vote against it. Colonel Henderson being called to the chair, Colonel Haskell offered the customary resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Convention, which in this case at least were thoroughly deserved. They were unanimously adopted in committee of the whole and presented by affirming their allegiance and devotion to | Colonel Henderson to President Hagood,

who upon receiving them said: "Gentlemen of the Convention: thank you for the kindly feelings expressed in your resolutions and congratulate you upon the work you have done. impartial administration of equal laws; In my opinion it has been wise and judicious, and will redound to the credit bid you heartily a pleasant return your homes."

The gavel fell and at 6.35 p. m. the Convention of 1886 ended its labors. The State Executive Committee.

The following is the Executive Com-Brawley, Charleston; S. P. Wingard, Lexington; W. J. Fishburn, Colleton. Second District-L. T. Izlar, Barnwell; J. W. Moore, Hampton; W. J. peacefully.

Talbert, Edgefield. Third District-Geo. S. Mower, Newberry; E. B. Murray, Anderson; John C. Cary, Oconee, Fourth District—J. A. Hoyt, Green-ville; D. Johnson, Union; G. W. Shell,

Fifth District-P, E, Allison, Lancaster; T. H. Clark, Kershaw; G. W. S. Sixth District-C. S. McCall, Marlboro; C. A. Wood, Darlington; J. F. Rhame, Clarendon. Seventh District-S. Porcher Smith, Berkeley; R. D. Lee, Sumter; J. M.

Rhett, Beaufort. The Democratic Standard-Bearers As a fitting conclusion of the report of the Convention, the State ticket nominated is here appended:

Governor: JOHN PETER RICHARDSON, of Clarendon. Lieutenant-Governor: W. L. MAULDIN, of Greenville. Secretary of State: W. Z. LEITNER, of Kershaw. Comptroller-General: W. E. STONEY, of Berkeley. Treasurer:

Attorney General: JOS. H. EARLE, of Sumter. Superintendent of Education: JAS. H. RICE, of Abbeville. Adjutant and Inspector General: A. M. MANÎGAULT,

I. S. BAMBERG,

of Barnwell.

Eloped With a Pretty Washerwoman]

of Georgetown.

A young man sixteen years of age and son of one of the highest personages attached to the Spanish Court has fled from the paternal mansion, carrying with him \$10,000 worth of his jewels. It is suspected that he has gone to Lisbon with the protty family washerwoman, to Paris Figaro.

owing importance of the Democratic Con-

me Interesting Work, Despite the Overshad-

THE JOINT SUMMER MEETING.

The joint summer meeting of the State Grange and the State Agricultural Society, in Columbia, was completely overshadowed by the nominating Convention. Many of its delegates were also delegates to the latter Convention, and could not attend the sessions of the Farmers' Convention. Others, although not connected with the political Convention, preferred the excitement of being present while the nominations were being made to participating in the farmers' meeting and hearing farmers talk. held a session at 9 o'clock on Friday

taken until 3 o'clock that afternoon. At resolutions of the Senate. this session a very excellent essay, entitled "Some Thoughts on Our Agricultional questions. The extreme hardship also touched upon.

At the conclusion of this essay, State Chemist P. E. Chazal was requested by the Convention to give them some informatian about the analysis of fertilizers. The request was complied with. At 5.30 the meeting adjourned until 8.30

The night session was largely attended. The committee appointed in Charleston last February to select a suitable place for the inter-State Agricultural Eucampment reported that they had chosen Spartanburg, as that city offered more advantages than any other place which had competed for the encampment. A resalution was passed requesting the Board of Agriculture to allow the Commissioner of Agriculture to exhibit min-

erals, timbers and other products of the State at this encampment, to be held in for the purpose reported that the North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee Agricultural Societies had been communicated with and had expressed their willingness to unite with South Carolina in having this encampment. Gen. Johnson Hagood read an essay upon mixed husbandry. If the essay

could have been heard by all the farmers in South Carolina, it would have done more good than a dozen farmer conventions. General Hagood had preany one. He gave numerous examples of what had been donewith hay, melons, fruits, truck farming and cattle raising. His own experience on a farm since 1878 was recited in an interesting and instructive manner, and he clearly illustrated that a diversity of products was

on the tariff and its effects on Southern farmers. Colonel measures and two hundred and forty-one question of holding a convention to recolonel Haskell, of Columbia, and Colonel Croft, of Aiken, opposed the Charge.

ellects on Southern farmers. Colonel Pope showed that the inhabitants of this State are paying \$12 a head each year to the Federal Government. He suggested tions, private persion and relief bills the Federal Government. He suggested tions, private pension and relief bills. that if the people complained of the amendament was lost by a large majority small State tax the Lunatic Asylum should be enlarged immediately.

DEATH OP SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Tilden died at Greystone this morning, at ten minutes before 9 o'clock. He had been enjoying his usual good health up to last Saturday evening. While sitting on the stoop of his residence, at sundown on that evening, he was taken with a slight chill, which settled on his stomach and bowels, producing inflammation, and sent to a conference committee, from which he suffered all night. In the where it is still pending. of the Democracy of South Carolina. I morning he was slightly better and was able to ride out. On Sunday evening he felt much worse and continued to grow weaker, but until last night there were no fears of the consequences. This morning it became apparent that the end was near. Dr. Charles E. Simonds and Miss Gould, a relative of Mr. Tilden, were at his bedside. A few moments before he died he tried to speak, but only aws, was reported favorably from the moved his lips, failing to make any sound. He passed away quietly and

Convicts for Public Roads.

The suggestion made in the Manufacturers' Record some months ago that the Southern States employ their convicts in constructing good roads seems to be meeting with considerable favor. The all classes, and especially upon farmers, causing depreciation in the value of which reported a measure formulated by property and keeping out immigration, itself as a substitute, and it is now on the The laws requiring every man to work House calendar. so many days a year (or pay for a substitute) upon the roads, are unjust, as bankruptcy were introduced in both the Mexican government refuses to release the rich man, who may have a dozen houses. That introduced in the Senate said Cutting upon the demand of the Presteams using the roads, contributes no by S nator Hoar was reported favorably, more to keeping them in good condition and is on the Senate Calendar, and that than the poor man, who owns not even a introduced in the House by Collins was single horse. Moreover, this system has also favorably reported and is on the failed to give the South good roads; and good roads are almost as essential to the The bill to prohibit members of Congood roads are almost as essential to the The annual drain upon Southern farmer than is generally supposed, and their sent to the Judiciary Committee, from influence in checking immigration is which a substitute measure was reported, very serious. By using their convicts in which is now on the Senate calendar. the construction of good roads under the management of men who understand road making, the Southern States could abolish their unpopular road laws and at under the several departments of govthe same time gradually build up a sys- ernment without the consent of the Sentem of the very best roads, thus im- ate was referred to the Judiciary Commitproving the value of property, inviting immigration, lessening the burdens of farmers and all others, and in general add largely to their own prosperity .-Manufacturers' Record.

"Do you know" said my barber the other day as he finished whistling 'There's Razors in the Air," "that there is a newspaper man in this city who keeps thirty-one razors on hand ready for use all the while? Well, there is just such a man here, and he hasn't even been mentioned as a candidate for the insane asylum, either. I was down in Grabenslater's barber shop a while ago and this man came in and inquired how whom he was passionately attached. The parents of this embryo Don Juan are desolate, and the Spanish police are desolate, and the Spanish police are Colonel Haskell, representing a minority of the committee, moved to table the unfavorable report on the resolution quired into the matter and discovered

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Work Accomplished by the Two Hous-Summorized and Analyzed.

The first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, which ended on the 5th inst.. began on Monday, December 7, 1885, and covered a period of seven months and twenty-eight days, or two hundred public buildings and the improvement and forty-one days, exclusive of Sun-days. Of this time the Senate was in thorizes the city of Birmingham to levy session one hundred and sixty-four days a special tax to pay its bonds at maturity. and the House one hundred and eightyfive days. During that time there were introduced in the two houses thirteen thousand two hundred and two measures, of which ten thousand and four-The joint summer meeting was to have | teen were House bills and two hundred and fourteen House joint resolutions morning, but so few of the members and two thousand eight hundred and made their appearance that a recess was | ninety-one bills and eighty-three joint

The measures proposed for enactment into laws exceeded in number by two tural Interests," was read by Dr. E. J. hundred and forty-nine those introduced Rembert, of Sumter. The essay touched at the first session of the Forty-eighth upon many important State and Na- Congress, which sat for seven months and four days, or one hundred and sixtyand injustice of the protective tariff was five actual working days. They covered all dwelt upon. The silver question was sorts of subjects, from payment at the Capitol for extra services to complex questions of legislation with respect to ber 2. national finances.

Of the entire number comparatively few were of what may be termed national importance. The greater number were measures of a private nature or of merely local importance, such as relief and pension bills, bills for the erection of public buildings, for bridging rivers, for granting the right of way to railroads through military or Indian reservations, for removal of political disabilities, for changing judicial districts, for establishing new land offices, for changing names or location or increasing the capital stock of national banks and for

printing public documents. A very small percentage of the whole number of bills introduced, of either a general or private nature, became laws. A comparatively small number succeeded in getting through the committees to which they were referred, and reaching to calendars of their respective houses; some secured passage in the house in which they originated, but failed of action in the other branch, and a very large number still remain unconsidered by the committees to which they were referred.

The total number of measures that passed both houses was one thousand one hundred and one, being two hundred pared the essay carefully and in such a and forty-one Senate bills and eight manner that it could be understood by hundred and sixty bills which originated in the House. Of this total eight hundred and six became laws with the President's approval, one hundred and eightyone became laws by limitation, the President failing either to approve or disapprove them within ten days after their presentation to him; one hundred that he made the motion to bring out an more profitable and safe than one or two and thirteen were vetoed, and one failed by reason of adjournment without action The exceptions were the bill to authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway to construct a railway through

Indian Territory, and that to retire Lieutenant Randall. The appended summary shows the present condition of the more important matters submitted for the action of Congress upon which further action is necesary before they can become laws.

Mr. Cullom's inter-State commerce bill was passed by the Senate and amended in the House by substituting the ference, The Mexican pension bill passed the House and was amended in the Senate

Bills to repeal the timber culture, preemption and desert land laws and to forfeit the Northern Pacific land grant also remain pending in conference commit-The Morrison tariff bill, which proposed in addition to the reduction of luties the modification of the existing system of administration of customs

Ways and Means Committee, but its consideration was objected to in the House, and it remains on the House calendar. The Randall tariff bill was reported

adversely from the Ways and Means Committee, but was placed on the calendar, where it remains.

The House bill to prevent aliens from acquiring or owning lands in any of the employment of convicts in work that Territories has passed both houses, but brings them into competition with free was sent back to the Public Lands Comlabor is becoming so unpopular that the mittee of the House to consider the indications point to the necessity of its Senate amendments, and remains there. discontinuance in the near future. The "Blair" educational bill passed the Against their working on the public Senate early in the session, was referred roads no objections could be made. As to the House Committee on Education, it is now, the roads in most of the States | but has not yet been reported from that are in very bad condition, especially in committee. 'A similar bill, introduced committee in support of his resolution. wet weather, entailing heavy losses upon in the House by Representative Willis, was referred to the Committee on Labor,

Bills to establish a uniform system of

prosperity of the farmers as railroads. gress acting as attorneys for railroads passed the Senate, but that action was ers on account of had roads is far great- afterwards reconsidered and the measure The Edmunds bill to give the President power to appoint postmasters and a large class of subordinate Federal officers

> The Senate resolution for the consideration of executive nominations in open session, adversely reported from the Committee on Rules, was debated at action requested. ength early in the session, and was made the special order for December 8 next.

Nearly all the State Banks of Georgia have filed with the Governor their returns of the condition of their business on the 30th of June. Among the interesting points developed by the returns is the fact that 20 banks have on deposit from their patrons \$5,484,727.86. The largest amount of deposits is with the Southern Bank of

STATÉ ELECTIONS OF 1886.

NO. 23

State Officers, Members of the Legislature and Congressmen. Alabama elected State officers and Legislature August 2, and votes upon two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, one of which authorizes a special tax for the erection of

Elects Congressmen November 2. Arkansas elects State officers and Legislature September 6; Congressmen No-

California elects State officers, Legislaare and Congressmen November 2. Colorado elects State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 2. Connecticut elects State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 2. Delaware elects Governor, Legisla-

ture and Congressmen November 2. Florida elects Legislature and Conressmen November 2, and votes upon the proposed new Constitution of the State which was framed by the convention which met in 1885. Georgia elects State officers and Legis-

lature October 6; Congressmen Novem-Illinois elects minor State officers. Legislature and Congressmen November 2, and votes upon a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State to abolish the contract system in the prisons

Indiana elects minor State officers and Congressmen November 2. Iowa elects minor State officers and Congressmen November 2. Kansas elects State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 2.

Kentucky elects Congressmen Novem-Louisiana elects Congressmen Novem-Maine elects Governor, Legislature

and Congressmen September 13, Maryland elects Congressmen Novem-Massachusetts elects State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 2.
Michigan elects State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 2.
Minnesota elects State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 2, and votes upon a proposed amendment

to the Constitution of the State to facilitate the erection of county and school buildings.
Mississippi elects Congressmen No-Missouri elects minor State officers and Congressmen November 2. Nebraska elects State officers, Legisla-

ture and Congressmen November 2. Nevada elects State officers, Legisla ture and Congressman November 2. New Hampshire elects Governor, Legslature and Congressmen November 2. New Jersey elects Governor, Legislature and Congressmen November 2. New York elects a Judge of the Court Colonel John W. R. Pope addressed by the President. Of the new laws of Appeals, Assemblymen and Congress-

> North Carolina elects Justices of the Supreme Court, Legislature and Congressmen November 2. Ohio elects minor State officers and Congressmen November 2. Oregon elected State officers, Legisla ture and Congressmen June 7.

vise the Constitution of the State.

Pennsylvania elects State officers, Legislature and Congressmen Novem-Rhode Island elected State officers and Legislature April 7, and ratified the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, one of which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor and the other Reagan or House bill. It is now in con- admits foreign-born Union ex-soldiers and sailors to citizenship. Elects Con-

> Legislature and Congressmen Novem-Tennessee elects Judges of the Suoreme Court August 5; elects Governor, Legislature and Congressmen November 2. Texas elects State officers, Legislature

and Congressmen November 2.

South Carolina elects State officers,

gressmen November 2.

Vermont elects State officers, Legislature and Congressmen September 7. Virginia elects Congressmen Novem-West Virginia elects Legislature and

Congressmen November 2. Wisconsin elects State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 2.

The President to be Authorized to Renew the WASHINGTON, August 3.-The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, at a called the resolution introduced by Representation to the Cutting case, and also the correspondence on the subject furnished by the Secretary of State. Representative Lanham appeared in person before the

and finally the following preamble and resolutions, drawn up by Representative Craine, were adopted: "Whereas A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, is wrongfully deprived of his liberty by the Mexican officials at Paso del Norte, in the republic of Mexico; and whereas ident of the United States; and whereas the government of Mexico alleged as a reason for its refusal to comply with such demand while appreciating the disposition shown by the government of Mexico to carry out its international obligations, can never as-sent to the doctrine that the citizens of the United States may be prosecuted in a foreign country for acts done wholly upon American soil: therefore, be it "Resolved, That the House of Repre-sentatives approves of the action of the

the release of said A. K. Cutting.
"Resolved, That the President of the nited States be and he is hereby requested o renew the demand for the release of said . K. Cutting." The resolutions were unanimously adopted and laid before the House by

Chairman Belmont to-day, and immediate

Why Is It?

When your are driving a pail, and hit your thumb instead of the nail, and you hen go jumping and hopping and whirlng around the room in the wildest contorons of agony, and slinging your hand as f you were trying to hurl off the lacerated humb, some one is sure to ask you "if it burts:" and while you know the inquiry rises from a sympathetic nature, still a insatiate desire to be perverse creeps through your bosom, and you can't repress desire to learn a new slip in dancing." It is wrong to make such a reply, but never-